

Thursday, December 19, 1872.

Our Platform.

I. No centralization. No extension of the functions of the Federal Government.
II. Congress and the President to be deprived of all executive and military powers except during an actual rebellion, and to be brought back in the limits of the Constitution.
III. The States to control their own affairs, and especially their elections.
IV. Reform of the Civil Service.
V. Restoration of specific penalties.
VI. Recovery of all lands and properties taken to be abandoned, and to be put on a revenue basis.
VII. Only one term for the President.
VIII. Non-reaction of Grant's laws.

OUR AUTHORITY.

The anxiety for office, and power, which were deflected by the Grizzlies, who were defeated by the people of Louisiana, is at the bottom of the whole business, and Grant has stepped outside of his sphere and pretended to recognize Pinchbeck as governor of that State—a matter with which he has nothing whatever to do. To some the act may seem an immaterial one, but it has a prodigious retrospective and prospective operation. It establishes the particular legislature that assumed to impeach Warmoth, and make Pinchbeck governor; it approves the unusual and irregular methods by which that body assumes to be the legislature; and it condemns the official acts and proclamations of Warmoth, and the officially returned legislature that has acted with him. Nor is this all; it will have the effect of making Aspinwall, the defeated colored Republican candidate, governor of the State, instead of McEnery, the Democratic candidate, and the actually chosen governor. Thus the express will of the people of the state will be annulled, the election set aside, and a governor and state officers not wanted by the people will be virtually chosen by the President.

All this is either right or wrong. The entire Administration press, with one united voice, declare it to be right, and rejoice that the President has got rid of the pestiferous and tyrannical Warmoth. But why did not the President get rid of Warmoth before? if he has a right to do such things? Warmoth is not one whit more criminal now than he was two years ago, unless his opposition to the Administration party makes him so. We are bound, then, to believe that the President has decided against Warmoth because Warmoth is hostile to Grant, and in favor of Pinchbeck, because Pinchbeck is for Grant. Suppose the positions were exactly reversed—that Warmoth represented the Administration party, and Pinchbeck the Opposition—is there a human being in the land that does not know that in that case the government would uphold Warmoth and overthrow Pinchbeck? And would not the entire Administration press say that was right?

The President is treading on dangerous ground in this business, and even the unanimous approval of his party which backs him in his course can not compensate him for the mischiefs he may be bringing on himself and the country. The President decides against Warmoth, though Warmoth represents the people in Louisiana; but how is it in Arkansas? An almost precisely similar condition exists there, with the respective parties reversed. Why, then, does not the President decide against Baxter in Arkansas? Brooks, the fusion candidate, makes exactly the same claims that Antoine makes in Louisiana; how, then, can the President decide one way in Louisiana and a different way in Arkansas?

The Little Rock *Gazette* thus quietly points out the trap which stands before the President:

"The situation in Arkansas is precisely the same as in those two States, with the difference that the Conservatives here occupy the position of the Radicals there, and vice versa. The legal returning officer of the county has given certificate of election to a Radical majority in each house of the Legislature. If the Conservative majority of each house who hold certificates of election should organize themselves in the Radicals, and set up a legislature in admitting others whom they believe (and who doubtless were) legally elected, then we have the Alabama case with its political features reversed."

"So in Louisiana, if Mr. Brooks and other reformers shall invoke the aid of the Federal courts, under the election and enforcement laws, to have the Radicals held in the United States Court nullified, then—"

"The situation in Arkansas is precisely the same as in those two States, with the difference that the Conservatives here occupy the position of the Radicals there, and vice versa. The legal returning officer of the county has given certificate of election to a Radical majority in each house of the Legislature. If the Conservative majority of each house who hold certificates of election should organize themselves in the Radicals, and set up a legislature in admitting others whom they believe (and who doubtless were) legally elected, then we have the Alabama case with its political features reversed."

"The old story of the wolf and the lamb will be again abhorred by the course of the great government in regard to the election in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama. Congress will have as many reasons for overriding each, as are States to be overridden. Clayton thinks Rice is mistaken in asserting in the Senate that the returns show that Brooks is elected, but declares that 'the question will be settled by the process of time.' In Louisiana the returns happen to be against the Administration candidate for Governor, Kallogg, and the United States Court, by the aid of United States attorneys, interfere to prevent the 'proper tribunal' from settling the question. No argument is good against the desires of power."

EDWIN FORREST.

The funeral of this great man was most numerously attended and the highest marks of respect paid to his memory. Mr. Forrest was attached to no religious sect, though reared in the Protestant faith. He had a great admiration, mainly perhaps on account of the differences between the various Protestant denominations; but in all his conversations he showed a firm belief in saving and forgiving Providence.

Many years ago he was solicited by the Democrats of New York, to accept a seat in Congress, which he declined, preferring to build his fame on his chosen profession. He was always a Democrat, and enjoyed immense personal popularity, but never meddled in political matters.

In domestic matters he was unfortunate—in his house, while he was filling distant engagements in his profession, was a scene of revelry and豪華ness by such men as N. P. Willis, Storrs Willis, Jas. Jackson and others, which culminated his divorce from a woman never worthy of him.

Mr. Forrest's wardrobe is probably more elegant and costly than any other in existence, while his library embraces a collection of dramatic literature—more particularly the Shakespearean department—unparalleled in this country or Europe. Neither wardrobe nor library ought to be sold, unless the terms of the will specially order it—they should be preserved as souvenirs of their illustrious owner, and assist to stimulate and encourage the taste which he did so much to develop.

He leaves all his property, over a million dollars, for the endowment and maintenance of a house for disabled actors and actresses; where these members of the profession who he adorned, who through misfortune, illness, or old age are incapacitated for self support, will receive all the attention they require, and be surrounded by the memorials of that art to which their lives were devoted.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"To us there is something exquisitely touching in the thought of this rough, rugged, hot-tempered, iron-willed man, whom so many knew and nobody understood, toiling early and late from youth to old age, turning a deaf ear to entreaties and rebukes, bearing unflinchingly the neglect and scorn of the populace once so eager to do him honor, battling with sharp disease and the advances of infirmities, refusing to speak the word which would be a source of wonder and admiration and dying at last, with the name on— and all forgot?" That we might leave behind him a perfect home for the men and women who had engaged in the same avocation as himself is a noble task where he succeeded.

VII. Only one term for the President.
VIII. Non-reaction of Grant's laws.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"FOR WAYSTRADE DARK AND THICKS THAT ARE VAIN," it is said that the "Beaten China" is popular. This is doubtless true. But these letters are also apparent within the ranks of the American people who have been in the ways that are dark, or who have injudiciously practiced "tricks that are vain," that there is help for them. Dr. E. J. Bryson, of Rochester, the great friend to ering humanity, is the person to furnish the proper and speedy remedy.

The advertisements of Dr. Bryson will be found in the great stores in the branches of the profession to which he has devoted many years of his life. He is very generally consulted.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

"To us there is something exquisitely touching in the thought of this rough, rugged, hot-tempered, iron-willed man, whom so many knew and nobody understood, toiling early and late from youth to old age, turning a deaf ear to entreaties and rebukes, bearing unflinchingly the neglect and scorn of the populace once so eager to do him honor, battling with sharp disease and the advances of infirmities, refusing to speak the word which would be a source of wonder and admiration and dying at last, with the name on— and all forgot?"

When the session begins on several days, the enduring fact, we had rather have the eternal gratitude which will be poured upon the memory of Edwin Forrest, by those who share his bounty, than to wear all the laurels grown behind the footprints from Garrick's day to our own.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES RAYMOND.

Dr. Tutt's Pills.

"A DAILY POTION AND HEALTH RESTORER" is a reliable remedy to Specie, Skin, Hair, Nerves, &c., and a powerful restorative for Consumption. The doctor, the diseased, Liver, Heart, & Kidneys, to a large extent, are relieved by taking one or two pills at a time.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Jan. 11, 1871.

"I have used your Liver-Pills and find some that have done my wife or myself as much good. I would like to know if they could do as well for me. I am 70 years old, and have been ill all that period, and might it would be a great service to my family if I could be made healthy again. I have been constantly taking opium, and pills and salts and dressings, but a shivering always before the spasms entirely ceased. His intellect grew brighter, and his slide was distinctly restored to perfect health. You may use this advertisement as you may see proper.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY A. MILLIS.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye imparts life to the Hair.

Bachelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only truly safe Perfect Hair Dye. Restores the hair to a dark brown color, and gives it a fine luster. It is a safe, simple, and effective remedy for baldness, and is a safe and certain cure for the hair loss of old age.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Jan. 11, 1871.

"I have used your Liver-Pills and find some that have done my wife or myself as much good. I would like to know if they could do as well for me. I am 70 years old, and have been ill all that period, and might it would be a great service to my family if I could be made healthy again. I have been constantly taking opium, and pills and salts and dressings, but a shivering always before the spasms entirely ceased. His intellect grew brighter, and his slide was distinctly restored to perfect health. You may use this advertisement as you may see proper.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. FORBES.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye imparts life to the Hair.

Groceries.

JAMES KELLY,

DEALER IN TEAS,

WAREHOUSE, ROCKVILLE, CONN.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.

Quality of goods and prices, defy competition.

Hotels.

HUGGINS HOUSE,

FRANK T. TURELL, Proprietor.

Table House is now centrally located in the city.

NEWHALL HOUSE

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CONTAINING 300 ROOMS, LOCATED ON CORNER OF Broad and Michigan Streets, the Business centre of the city.

WOOD'S HOTEL,

56 STATE STREET, on Hubbard Court.

CHICAGO, ILL.

No better House in the City.

ENGLISHWOOD.

Proprietor.

Table House is now centrally located in the city.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

BOSTON, MASS.

BARNES & BUCK, Proprietors.

The Daily Advertiser Sept. 10.

THE DAILY HERALD.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

L. A. PEATTY

BARNUM'S HOTEL,

BARNUM & PRATT, Proprietors.

Second and Walnut Streets.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Daily Advertiser Sept. 10.

BRIGGS HOUSE,

(Formerly the Ledge).

CORNER Madison and Canal Streets.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WESTWORTH, WOOLWORTH & CO., Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Chestnut Street, opposite Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

S. M. HEULINGS, Proprietor.

Daily Advertiser Sept. 10.

GYRON'S HOTEL,

CORNER Broadway and Eighth Streets.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

BALDWIN & BATTLES, Proprietors.

(Formerly of Everett House, Chicago.)

The Hotel Ryerson, a new and elegant establishment, is to be opened in January, 1872, in the building recently erected on the corner of Dearborn and Madison Streets, opposite the Stock Exchange. The hotel will be a first-class establishment, and will be conducted in the most comfortable manner.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Michigan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—An elegant hotel, having high class accommodations for business and pleasure.

DR. WHITFIELD,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY,

NO. 115 and 117 Pine street.

OFFICE.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO PRINTERS, COMPETING THE PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS, OR ESTABLISHING A JOB PRESS, OR TO PRINTERS ALREADY IN BUSINESS.

TYPE, PRESSES AND PRINTERS FURNISHING GOODS.

PRINTERS FURNISHING GOODS.